

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
D. L. BOWEN & WILCOX,
LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
SINGLE COPIES, FIVE CENTS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For the first square, one dollar per week.
For the second square, one dollar per week.
For the third square, one dollar per week.

For the fourth square, one dollar per week.
For the fifth square, one dollar per week.
For the sixth square, one dollar per week.

For the seventh square, one dollar per week.
For the eighth square, one dollar per week.
For the ninth square, one dollar per week.

For the tenth square, one dollar per week.
For the eleventh square, one dollar per week.
For the twelfth square, one dollar per week.

For the thirteenth square, one dollar per week.
For the fourteenth square, one dollar per week.
For the fifteenth square, one dollar per week.

For the sixteenth square, one dollar per week.
For the seventeenth square, one dollar per week.
For the eighteenth square, one dollar per week.

For the nineteenth square, one dollar per week.
For the twentieth square, one dollar per week.
For the twenty-first square, one dollar per week.

For the twenty-second square, one dollar per week.
For the twenty-third square, one dollar per week.
For the twenty-fourth square, one dollar per week.

For the twenty-fifth square, one dollar per week.
For the twenty-sixth square, one dollar per week.
For the twenty-seventh square, one dollar per week.

For the twenty-eighth square, one dollar per week.
For the twenty-ninth square, one dollar per week.
For the thirtieth square, one dollar per week.

For the thirty-first square, one dollar per week.
For the thirty-second square, one dollar per week.
For the thirty-third square, one dollar per week.

For the thirty-fourth square, one dollar per week.
For the thirty-fifth square, one dollar per week.
For the thirty-sixth square, one dollar per week.

For the thirty-seventh square, one dollar per week.
For the thirty-eighth square, one dollar per week.
For the thirty-ninth square, one dollar per week.

For the fortieth square, one dollar per week.
For the forty-first square, one dollar per week.
For the forty-second square, one dollar per week.

For the forty-third square, one dollar per week.
For the forty-fourth square, one dollar per week.
For the forty-fifth square, one dollar per week.

For the forty-sixth square, one dollar per week.
For the forty-seventh square, one dollar per week.
For the forty-eighth square, one dollar per week.

For the forty-ninth square, one dollar per week.
For the fiftieth square, one dollar per week.
For the fifty-first square, one dollar per week.

For the fifty-second square, one dollar per week.
For the fifty-third square, one dollar per week.
For the fifty-fourth square, one dollar per week.

For the fifty-fifth square, one dollar per week.
For the fifty-sixth square, one dollar per week.
For the fifty-seventh square, one dollar per week.

For the fifty-eighth square, one dollar per week.
For the fifty-ninth square, one dollar per week.
For the sixtieth square, one dollar per week.

For the sixty-first square, one dollar per week.
For the sixty-second square, one dollar per week.
For the sixty-third square, one dollar per week.

For the sixty-fourth square, one dollar per week.
For the sixty-fifth square, one dollar per week.
For the sixty-sixth square, one dollar per week.

For the sixty-seventh square, one dollar per week.
For the sixty-eighth square, one dollar per week.
For the sixty-ninth square, one dollar per week.

For the seventieth square, one dollar per week.
For the seventy-first square, one dollar per week.
For the seventy-second square, one dollar per week.

For the seventy-third square, one dollar per week.
For the seventy-fourth square, one dollar per week.
For the seventy-fifth square, one dollar per week.

For the seventy-sixth square, one dollar per week.
For the seventy-seventh square, one dollar per week.
For the seventy-eighth square, one dollar per week.

For the seventy-ninth square, one dollar per week.
For the eightieth square, one dollar per week.
For the eighty-first square, one dollar per week.

For the eighty-second square, one dollar per week.
For the eighty-third square, one dollar per week.
For the eighty-fourth square, one dollar per week.

For the eighty-fifth square, one dollar per week.
For the eighty-sixth square, one dollar per week.
For the eighty-seventh square, one dollar per week.

For the eighty-eighth square, one dollar per week.
For the eighty-ninth square, one dollar per week.
For the ninetieth square, one dollar per week.

For the ninety-first square, one dollar per week.
For the ninety-second square, one dollar per week.
For the ninety-third square, one dollar per week.

For the ninety-fourth square, one dollar per week.
For the ninety-fifth square, one dollar per week.
For the ninety-sixth square, one dollar per week.

For the ninety-seventh square, one dollar per week.
For the ninety-eighth square, one dollar per week.
For the ninety-ninth square, one dollar per week.

For the hundredth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-first square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-second square, one dollar per week.

For the hundred-third square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-fourth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-fifth square, one dollar per week.

For the hundred-sixth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-seventh square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-eighth square, one dollar per week.

For the hundred-ninth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-tenth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-eleventh square, one dollar per week.

For the hundred-twelfth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-thirteenth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-fourteenth square, one dollar per week.

For the hundred-fifteenth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-sixteenth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-seventeenth square, one dollar per week.

For the hundred-eighteenth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-nineteenth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-twentieth square, one dollar per week.

For the hundred-twenty-first square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-twenty-second square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-twenty-third square, one dollar per week.

For the hundred-twenty-fourth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-twenty-fifth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-twenty-sixth square, one dollar per week.

For the hundred-twenty-seventh square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-twenty-eighth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-twenty-ninth square, one dollar per week.

For the hundred-thirtieth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-thirty-first square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-thirty-second square, one dollar per week.

For the hundred-thirty-third square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-thirty-fourth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-thirty-fifth square, one dollar per week.

For the hundred-thirty-sixth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-thirty-seventh square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-thirty-eighth square, one dollar per week.

For the hundred-thirty-ninth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-fortieth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-forty-first square, one dollar per week.

For the hundred-forty-second square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-forty-third square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-forty-fourth square, one dollar per week.

For the hundred-forty-fifth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-forty-sixth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-forty-seventh square, one dollar per week.

For the hundred-forty-eighth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-forty-ninth square, one dollar per week.
For the hundred-fiftieth square, one dollar per week.

FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL

NEW SPRING GOODS!

RIORDAN & LEECH

HAVE now open and ready for inspection, the first

NEW GOODS

of the season, all of which have been purchased during

the late season in the gold, market and are offered to the public

Full Twenty-Five per Cent Less

than other merchants, who were not early in the field,

will be enabled to sell.

Our stock comprises the very choicest selection of

English, French and American

DRESS GOODS!

consisting of beautiful Plain and Figured, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

Paris styles, Broche, Lustrous, London, Cheek, Lustrous

INSURANCE.

Fire, Life and Marine.

CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTED

\$5,000,000.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Oldest Company in the field. Incorporated 1810.

Assets. \$1,000,000.

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

Capital and Surplus. \$100,000.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.

The oldest Co. in N. Y. Incorporated 1821.

Capital and Surplus. \$200,000.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company.

New York City. Capital and Surplus. \$50,000.

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Capital and Surplus. \$300,000.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.

New York City. Capital and Surplus. \$500,000.

New York Life Insurance Company.

Assets. \$2,100,000.

Office, People's Block, Main st., Janesville, Wis.

\$100 REWARD!

For a Medicine that will Cure

COUGHS,

Influenza, Tickling in the Throat,

Whooping Cough,

Or Relieve Consumptive Cough.

AS QUICK AS

COE'S

COUGH BALM!

OVER FIFTY THOUSAND BOTTLES have been

sold in this country, and not a single instance

of failure is known. We have in our possession

any quantity of certificates, some of them from

EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

who have used it in their practice, and given it the

preference over any other compound.

It does not Dry up a Cough,

but loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate

freely.

Two or three Doses will invariably cure

Tickling in the Throat.

A half bottle has often COMPLETELY CURED the most

STUBBORN COUGH,

and yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation,

it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable.

It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be

Administered to children of any age.

IN CASES OF COUP,

we will guarantee a cure, if taken in season.

No family should be without it. It is within the

reach of all, the price being

Only 25 Cents!

And if an investment and thorough trial does not

back up the above statement, the money will be

refunded. We say this knowing its merits, and feel

confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every

household.

Do not waste away with

COUGHING,

when so small an investment will cure you. It may be

had of any respectable druggist in town, who will

send you with a circular of genuine certificates

of its merits.

Wholesale Druggists:

New Haven, Conn., Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists in city, country and every

where. LEWIS & KETCH, Wholesale Druggists, 25

Lake street, Chicago, Gen'l Western Agents.

DAILY GAZETTE.

Confession of Rebel Officer.

NEGRO SLAVERY.

I am asked if Mr. Lincoln's emancipation

proclamation will stand. If you continue

the struggle, certainly. He has the

physical force at his disposal to carry it

out. If you cease now, you may save all

in your hands, or compromise on gradual

emancipation. But let I beseech you, the

negro no longer stand in the way of the

happy and safer friends and kindred.

The changes of sentiment upon this

question in the south have been curious.

Not many years since it was by no means

unusual for the press and public men, as

well as for the people generally, in the

south, to concede that slavery was an evil

and regret that it should ever have ex-

isted; expressing, however, no disposition

or desire to be rid of it. Yet a few years

more—the demand for cotton, having in-

creased in value—finds us defending

slavery as a divine institution. DeBow's

Review and other southern papers and pe-

riodicals, with senator Hammond of South

Carolina, were prominent in its defence.

Their object was to educate the southern

mind to the belief. Such a course had be-

come vital to the existence of slavery; the

mass, to concede that negro slavery was

morally wrong, was virtually to concede

the whole argument to the abolitionists.

As the controversy warmed, we became

sensitive, and so morbidly so, that the

north might have threatened with impos-

ing to deprive us of horses or other prop-

erty, yet the south would be ablaze, if some

fantastic took one negro. Such was public

sentiment south at the commencement of

this most unfortunate and bloody struggle.

But revolutions shake up men's thoughts,

and put them in different channels. I have

recently talked with southern slaveholders

from every state. They are tired of negro

slavery, and believe they could make more

clear money, and live more peacefully with-

out than with it. As for the non-slave-

holder of the south, I honestly thought

the struggle was for him, more than for his

wealthy neighbor. That to free the negro

would reduce to comparative slavery the

poor white man. I now regret that instead

<



Forever float that standard sheet—Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

European War.

At no time within the last five years has there been so much prospect of an European war. There are three prominent questions of dispute agitating transatlantic nations; the insurrection in Poland, and the terms of its settlement; the quarrel between the Germans and Denmark, about the division of Schleswig; and the Italian controversy, which includes the question of what to do with the Pope?

The principal present belligerents who appear to be openly preparing for this contest are Russia and France. They may not engage in actual hostilities, during the winter, but the opening of spring can scarcely fail to see them at war. It is for this that the Russian navy has been sent to America, and it is in view of the same contingency that France is endeavoring to close up its controversy in Mexico. It is fortunate for America that European nations are likely to have enough on their hands to occupy their time and attention without meddling with our affairs. And the indisposition to intervene in our civil war, is probably owing more to their own troubled horizon, than any new light these governments have obtained in regard to the origin and probable solution of our difficulties.

QUOTAS BY TOWNS AND WARDS.—The Madison Journal says: We learn that steps are being taken to ascertain the exact quota of each town and ward in the state, under the call of the president, dated Oct. 17, 1863, for 300,000 volunteers, and that the same will be made public at an early day. The numbers assigned to each town and ward will be according to the enrollment made by the United States provost marshals.

If the quotas are not filled by volunteering prior to January 5th, a draft will take place to make up the deficiencies.

SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.—Since the defeat of the conservatives in Missouri some of them propose to offer no opposition to the calling of a convention for the purpose of immediate emancipation. They think if they do not oppose the radicals, but let them go as far as they desire in the abolition of slavery, it will be the surest way to defeat them in the end. The radicals will like this, and will not shrink from the responsibility. In the meantime it is said the government is about to permit enlistments of blacks in Missouri into the national service. Thus it appears that slavery is surely doomed in that state.

THE FINANCIAL BUDGET.—This is always an interesting one to the bill footers, and especially so when the expenditures are greatly increased by a rebel war. A Washington dispatch states that the departmental estimates are all before Secretary Chase, save that of the war office. When this comes in his report will be finished. It is understood that the budget will foot up twelve hundred millions. The wants of the navy for the coming year are said to be estimated at over one hundred millions. Last year they were sixty-eight millions.

MR. GIDDINGS' ARREST.—It was stated some days that Joshua R. Giddings had been arrested and held to bail in Montreal for kidnapping. It appears that Mr. G. gave a man, who called upon him representing himself to be a New York detective, a letter to the chief of the New York police recommending payment for an assistant whom the detective proposed to employ in transporting a prisoner to New York. Mr. G. did not know the detective nor the circumstances of the arrest. The pretended detective made use of Mr. G.'s letter as authority for making the arrest, and it is for this that Mr. G. was held to bail for kidnapping. It seems that Mr. Giddings was imposed upon by a person who was neither a detective nor an officer.

AN OFFICER REDUCED TO THE RANKS.—The first instance in the union army of a commissioned officer reduced to the ranks, is the case of first lieutenant Joseph J. Ennis, 71st Ohio regiment, found guilty of forging an order, detailing him to go from Louisiana to Cincinnati to arrest deserters. He absented himself seven months under this forged order. A court martial sentenced him to serve three years or during the war, as a private, in such regiment as the general commanding the department might designate, and general Burnside selected the 20th Kentucky regiment and ordered the offender sent to it under guard.

RETURN OF MR. BECKER.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher returned home on Monday from his European tour, and was warmly greeted by hosts of friends. He has done great service to his country and its cause, while abroad, and especially by the speech he delivered in Great Britain. On the 30th of October, the day previous to the sailing of Mr. Beecher from England, a breakfast festival was given him in Liverpool by the emancipation society. About 200 ladies and gentlemen were present, including many distinguished personages. In response to a congratulatory address, Mr. Beecher spoke most eloquently and with great feeling, and was enthusiastically

Proceedings of the Council.

Present.—Ald. Bates, Burnham, Fredendall, McChesney, Shelton, Strong. Absent.—The Mayor, and Ald. Patton and Patterson. President Burnham in the chair.

Several accounts were presented and referred.

Chief Engineer, Wm. M. Birt, submitted a report of the condition of the fire department, which is in good and efficient order, except the want of 600 feet of new hose. He recommended the purchase of that quantity, 300 feet for each engine company.

Ald. Strong, Shelton and McChesney, from the special committee of the aldermen of the 1st and 4th wards, to whom was referred the petition of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway to lay tracks through certain streets in the city, reported that the council had no authority to give such permission, and consequently reported against the petition. Adopted.

A. E. Burpee and A. P. Lovejoy gave the council notice that they wish to abandon their contracts with the city to construct certain sidewalks. After some discussion, Ald. Strong moved to release Mr. Lovejoy from his contract, which was lost.

Ald. Bates submitted the specifications for building sidewalks in front of lots 4 and 5 and part of 6 on Main street, and an order was adopted requiring the work to be done.

On motion of Ald. Bates, an order was adopted ordering the grading of Milwaukee street to the city limits. A grade for the street, repealing all former grades, was adopted at the last meeting of the council.

R. M. Wheeler was allowed \$13.30 for the 1st ward and \$9.30 on the 4th ward for work on streets.

An appropriation of \$150 from the general fund was made to John M. Berry for land used in opening a street in the 1st ward, and \$30 to Wm. A. Bager for services as special police constable.

A wholesale business was done in letting contracts for building sidewalks in various parts of the city, where the owners of lots had failed to comply with the notice to construct them.

Correspondence of the New York Times. St. Petersburg, Russia, Oct. 30, 1863. The war preparations continue here upon a scale unprecedented in the history of Russia. An immense recruitment has been ordered throughout the empire.

Very large earthworks and stone forts have been constructed at this place, Cronstadt, Helsingfors, Viborg, and other places. The old granite forts at Cronstadt are to be covered with iron plate armor.

Ten or twelve different constructions, of iron-plate armor, will be ready for sea in May or June next. Large quantities of cannon and shot and shell have been ordered from England, and will come overland during the winter. All the government shops are being enlarged, and every effort is making to render Russia independent of other countries in war material, as she is already in food and clothes for her armies.

On the first appearance of the war cloud, the Russians dreaded it very much, although they were determined to do their utmost to sustain the Emperor, if it came to that. Now, however, the feeling has entirely changed, and they do not dread it at all. In fact, I think they rather court it than otherwise. Alexander's popularity is immense, and increasing every day. He is now visiting the southern portion of the empire, but is expected to return to St. Petersburg in a few days.

IMPROVING THE MONITOR'S SPEED.—Mr. Griffin, since his arrival here, has also done a most important work in improving the speed of the monitors. An iron vessel, after lying in the waters of southern coast for a few months, has her sides and bottom covered with marine grass, barnacles, &c., that greatly impeded their speed. I have seen the grass fully three inches long on the sides of the monitors. The consequence was, their speed was reduced to about three knots an hour, and the facility of steering greatly lessened. Attempts were made to have them cleared by divers, but did not succeed very well. Mr. Griffin, on learning the difficulties, suggested that the boats should be beached at Port Royal at high water and their bottoms scraped and painted. Doubts were entertained by some whether the monitors would not be strained, but Mr. Griffin, with Admiral Dahlgren's authority, made an experiment with the Passaic; it proved extremely successful; the vessel was not strained or injured in the least. The result was a surprise and gratification to everybody.

The Passaic, on arriving off Charleston bar, cast loose from her tow, and came in for kidnapping. It appears that Mr. G. gave a man, who called upon him representing himself to be a New York detective, a letter to the chief of the New York police recommending payment for an assistant whom the detective proposed to employ in transporting a prisoner to New York. Mr. G. did not know the detective nor the circumstances of the arrest. The pretended detective made use of Mr. G.'s letter as authority for making the arrest, and it is for this that Mr. G. was held to bail for kidnapping. It seems that Mr. Giddings was imposed upon by a person who was neither a detective nor an officer.

AN OFFICER REDUCED TO THE RANKS.—The first instance in the union army of a commissioned officer reduced to the ranks, is the case of first lieutenant Joseph J. Ennis, 71st Ohio regiment, found guilty of forging an order, detailing him to go from Louisiana to Cincinnati to arrest deserters. He absented himself seven months under this forged order. A court martial sentenced him to serve three years or during the war, as a private, in such regiment as the general commanding the department might designate, and general Burnside selected the 20th Kentucky regiment and ordered the offender sent to it under guard.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

ST. WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Special to the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

By the act of March 3, 1863, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to issue \$400,000,000 treasury notes, running not longer than three years, and bearing interest at a rate not higher than 6 per cent, which he can make a legal tender for the face value. Under this authority, \$50,000,000 of the two year notes, at 5 per cent interest, payable every six months, were negotiated with the associated banks of the three cities on the 8th of September last. These notes are to be a legal tender for their face. If paid out by the banks, they will, to a great degree, operate as an equivalent increase of currency.

Plates have already been prepared for the issue of one year notes at the same rate of interest, payable at maturity, with the principal; which notes are also legal tender, but no decision has yet been arrived at on their issue.

The aggregate amount of United States legal tender notes which the secretary has been authorized by the various acts of congress to issue, absolutely is \$400,000,000. All this amount has been issued. He has, besides, conditional authority to issue \$50,000,000 for the redemption of temporary loans, should it become necessary to do so.

New York, 20th.

Special to the Post from Washington 20th, says advices have been received from Gen. Burnside.

He says his position is impregnable and has no fear of the rebels under Longstreet. It is reported here that Meade's army occupies Madison C. H., and that the rebels are retreating.

New York 20th.

Richmond papers of the 16th contain the following: An Atlanta, Ga., dispatch, dated 14th, says: A party of Georgia state troops and Indians killed the notorious Bryden and 34 of his men a short time since, on the line between Georgia and North Carolina.

A special to the Register, dated Sweet Water 14th, says: The federalists have moved all their supplies to Knoxville for safety and are living on half rations.

A special to the Intelligence says that Yankee officers who had deserted and came into our lines report that Grant soon expects to assault Lookout Mountain. His army is on half rations.

CAPE RACE, Nov. 20.

The City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 11th, via Queenstown the 12th, passed here this morning.

It was reported the British admiral had ordered the Kearsarge from Queenstown. It was believed that she was shipping men, ostensibly as stokers, but it was supposed for more active service.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, deplored the American war. He said England would have interfered but for the belief that it would have been in vain. She therefore would yield neither to blameworthy nor meanness, but remain strictly neutral. Regarding Poland, he said England had done her duty by reconstructing, but although these demonstrations failed, he hoped Russia would cease to pursue an offensive course.

Lord Palmerston's reception was significantly enthusiastic.

Mr. Villiers, a prominent supporter of the government, had been speaking in defense of the federal government.

Paris telegrams say that Matamoros is not blockaded, but that thousands of war are not allowed to go to the arsenal.

The emperors of Russia and Prussia congress attracts universal attention. Fifteen powers are invited. It is supposed that a greater number will acquiesce.

The drain of gold from England still continued. A further advance in the rate of discount was anticipated.

PORTSMOUTH EXAMINER, Nov. 20.

The Richmond Examiner of the 18th contains the following: CHARLESTON, Nov. 17th.—Two of the monitors engaged are not seen this morning. A report from Moultrie states that the leading monitor in the fight had her smoke stack and turret perforated. A report from Sumter states that four monitors took their position to-day, near Cummings Point, and afterwards passed up the channel. It is believed they carried heavy weights suspended at certain depths below the water to ascertain if there was passage for vessels of a certain draft.

Richmond papers say 600 more Yankee prisoners were sent to Danville yesterday. One hundred and fifteen Yankee prisoners were received at Libby Prison, from Charleston, on Monday night; among them the sailors and marines captured on the last night of the assault on Sumter's battered walls.

The great ram Missouri, built at Shreveport, Louisiana, is a failure. She cost the government half a million dollars.

No Richmond papers except of the 18th have arrived.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, Nov. 21.

The World says: The French war steamer Milan has just arrived at this port from Vera Cruz and Havana. She will return directly to the former port, having been ordered to New York expressly to take out to Mexico \$4,000,000 in gold purchased in this city on account of the French government, by the house of Belmont & Co.

World's Washington dispatch.—The inspector general reached here, to-night, from Fort Monroe, bringing with him a letter from Commissioner Ould, in reply to one of his own, stating that the rebel authorities will promptly receive and deliver to the United States all the arms and military stores and supplies which may be forwarded to them. He (Ould) will give due notice to the federal authorities, from time to time, as such may be needed and accounted for.

A proposition has been made to the Richmond authorities to release, unconditionally, without parole or exchange, all newspaper correspondents in prison, on condition that a similar release of the same number of civilians is made here.

Advices from the front to-night state that no collision has yet occurred. The rebels have made no new demonstration within a day or two, but seem to be still strengthening their earthworks.

New York, 21.

A New Orleans correspondent of the 14th to the Herald, states that yesterday the United States marshal and his deputies seized all the cotton now in New Orleans. The seizure was made on the order of Mr. Rufus Wadley, the United States district attorney. Rumor says that the seizure was made on information derived from certain parties that most of the cotton now in store and in transit, had before it can be released the present owners must prove that the parties from whom they purchased are loyal to the United States government.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

ST. WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Special to the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

Special to the Tribune, says: The attention of the president, and many prominent members of the cabinet, and other gentlemen, has been largely given of late, to the consideration of the important questions connected with the recall to the Union of the southern states, many of which may soon be knocking at the door. The president's course to be adopted is not yet determined. Several of them claim the president's ear, but he is simply waiting for a practical plan by which to secure peace upon the only practical basis, the basis of freedom and equality before the law. All recent utterances of the president, and instructions to recently commissioned representatives of the government in districts of the south, now in our possession, leave no doubt that the policy of the administration to permit none of the disloyal states to come back with a slave constitution is fixed. The present discussion is relative to the way and means of effecting this result.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 20.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.—Twenty-two notorious copperheads were brought into Jacksonville, last night. Their arrest creates much excitement. These same bandits attempted to throw the train off the track on the Jacksonville and Manchester railroad, with a view of rescuing deserters under the charge of a proper officer. Fortunately the engineer saw the train torn up, and saved the train with little loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.

The Portland News says: Partial returns from the late Idaho election are sufficient to warrant the assurance that Gov. Wallace, the union candidate for congress delegate, has been elected by a handsome majority.

New York, Nov. 20.

A mass meeting to favor recruiting is to be held at Cooper institute next Wednesday night. Gen. Dix will preside. It is believed the large quota of volunteers called for from this city can be obtained by the proper efforts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

Advices from Mr. Adams, our minister in England, confirm the news that a new trial is granted by the court of exchequer, in the case of the Alexandria.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, Nov. 21.

The Tribune's letter from Brazos, Texas, Nov. 8th, says: The arrival of Banks' expedition being known the rebel sympathizers burnt the greater portion of the town of Brownsville, leaving the Unionists in possession of the place. The rebels took the cannon on the Texas side across the river. After ferrying over all owned by the confederate government, a general destruction of the cotton remaining took place. The 94th Illinois regiment, carrying their flag in Brownsville, at 10 A. M. Gen. Banks arrived soon after. At last accounts seven regiments had arrived there.

HEADQUARTERS, Army of the Potomac, Nov. 20.

Times special.—The enemy's movement on Wednesday seems to have been a concerted plan along the whole front, to ascertain our position. A force of infantry crossed below Raccoon ford and attempted to cut off the 1st Michigan cavalry, but major Brook discovered them before the attack could be made. The enemy crossed the river during the night and exposed themselves just at daylight. After skirmishing one or two hours, and finding their plans discovered, they returned to the opposite bank.

New York, Nov. 21.

Flour more active and \$5 higher, at 6,545,50 extra state; 7,554,70 R. I. O. Receipts of wheat 35,244; spring and Milwaukee club 1,474,48 amber Milwaukee; 1,524,156 winter red. Corn receipts 3,590; excited and 4c better, 80c 9/16. Oats excited and 23c better, 80c 9/16. Stocks better, not active, money tight; sterling gold, 63. 9/16. United States 63 3/4; coupons 92 1/2; one year certificates 102 1/2.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 21.

Flour unchanged. Wheat flour. Oats in store 61c 1/2. Corn, delivered, 95. Barley, good to choice, 1,51,25. Gold touched 1.52 1/2 at one time yesterday.

A gentleman who left Knoxville on Wednesday last, arrived in this city yesterday. He reports the lines of the Army of the Ohio somewhat contracted, but that the feeling of officers and men about Knoxville is that there will be no difficulty in holding East Tennessee during the winter, other than that which may belong to the transportation department.—Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 17th.

Governor Salomon's Proclamation.

The people of Wisconsin have much reason to be thankful to God for the many favors and blessings they have enjoyed during the past year. While the calamities and dangers of war have visited so many of our sister states, we have been permitted to enjoy peace and prosperity within the borders of our state; the earth has been bountiful in its productions to us, and our harvest plentiful; commerce, manufactures, and all the arts and vocations of peace have flourished with unusual prosperity. And all of this has been vouchsafed to us while the nation has been and is being torn and lacerated by the civil war.

Thanks to God who gave them such loyal and stout hearts and strong arms! Thanks to Him for the success that has accompanied our army within the past year, bringing nearer to us constantly a permanent national peace, unity and happiness.

Now, therefore, in compliance with a time-honored custom, and conforming to a recent proclamation of the President of the United States, appointing a day of National Thanksgiving, I, EDWARD SALOMON, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby appoint

Thursday, the 26th day of November, 1863, as a day of Thanksgiving and Rest, and request the people of the State of Wisconsin, that, laying aside all their secular pursuits, they repair on that day to their accustomed places of worship, there to offer their gratitude to God for the blessings and favors we have been permitted to enjoy during the past year. And in that gratitude let us not forget to remember the many noble and departed heroes who have laid their lives upon the altar of our common country, to save it from destruction and ruin; nor the weak and feeble, and the young and the old, who have been so bravely and so bravely around the flag of the Union.

Let us remember them and those that are dear to them. Let us comfort and assist them in their affliction and their struggles.

In offering our thanks, let them be mingled with prayers for a speedy and permanent restoration of peace, unity and happiness to our distressed country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be hereunto affixed. Done at Madison, the 20th day of October, in the year of our independence the hundred and thirty-third.

By the Governor, EDWARD SALOMON.

By the Secretary, EDWARD SALOMON.

Remember the poor.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

The year that is drawing to a close has been filled with fruitful blessings of shade and beautiful skies—to these blessings which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soothe even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God. In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to invite and provoke the aggressions of foreign states, peace has been preserved with all nations, on our part, we have maintained the laws have been executed and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of military conflict; while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union. The peaceful diversion of the wealth and strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defense, has not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship. The axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines as well of iron and coal as well as the precious metals—have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore the wealth that has been made in the camp, the siege, and the battle-field, and the country, rejoicing in the countenance of angelic strength and vigor, is permitted to expect a continuance of years with large increase of freedom. No human cause hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things—they are the gracious gifts of that most good God, who while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered us in mercy. It has seemed fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and voice by the whole American people.

I do, therefore, invite my fellow citizens, in every part of the United States, and also those who are not, and those who are adjusting in foreign lands, to observe and set apart the 26th day of November, next, as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer to our beneficent Father, who dwelleth in the Heavens, and to recommend to them, that while offering up the aspirations justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do, also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty Father to heal the wounds of the nation and to restore it as soon as may be, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquillity and union.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this, the 24 day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

DIED.

In this city, on the 20th inst., FREDERICK D. THORP, aged 45 years.

Funeral services to-morrow at half-past 12 o'clock, at Trinity Church.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE on Madison street recently occupied by J. H. E. Ogilvie. E. A. DOW.

LAPPIN'S HALL!

Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, OF NEW YORK.

Will Lecture before the YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY UNION, Thursday Evening, Nov. 26th.

Subject: The Rebellion—its cause, its progress, its results as it was and is to be, &c.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

The Committee of the Young Men's Literary Union acknowledge, with grateful thanks, the generous offer of the Manager of the Y. M. U. Concert for kindly changing their engagement to Wednesday evening.

THE HOFFMANN'S GRAND CONCERT!

LAPPIN'S HALL.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 25

Under the management of Wm. L. Thompson of N. Y.

THE MANAGER respectfully announces to the citizens of Janesville that at the current solicitation of the Committee of the Young Men's Literary Union, the following program will be given at the Hall from Thursday to Saturday evening, when he will have the honor to introduce the celebrated artist

MADAME CHARLOTTE VARIAN,

The Popular Prima Donna, and

EDWARD HOFFMAN,

The Distinguished Pianist and Composer.

Positively for One Concert only.

A choice selection of the most popular and beautiful compositions will be presented, for particulars of which see Program, names.

ADMISSION to all parts of the Hall 10 Cents.

SEATS RESERVED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

The Sale of Reserved Seats will commence at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, when a diagram of the Hall may be found and seats secured without extra charge. Tickets will be in accordance to the chart and subject to sale.

Doors open at 7 o'clock to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—ROCK COUNTY—CITY OF JANESVILLE, ss.—In Justice Court.

To Lewis YOUNG HEREBY NOTIFIED that a WARRANT of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached, to satisfy the demand of Thomas A. Joyce, in and to the effect, to wit: That you, Lewis Young, shall appear before H. A. Patterson, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 1st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to the said warrant, and to the effect, to wit: That you, Lewis Young, shall appear before H. A. Patterson, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 1st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to the said warrant, and to the effect, to wit: That you, Lewis Young, shall appear before H. A. Patterson, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 1st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to the said warrant, and to the effect, to wit: That you, Lewis Young, shall appear before H. A. Patterson, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 1st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to the said warrant, and to the effect, to wit: That you, Lewis Young, shall appear before H. A. Patterson, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 1st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to the said warrant, and to the effect, to wit: That you, Lewis Young, shall appear before H. A. Patterson, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 1st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to the said warrant, and to the effect, to wit: That you, Lewis Young, shall appear before H. A. Patterson, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 1st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to the said warrant, and to the effect, to wit: That you, Lewis Young, shall appear before H. A. Patterson, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 1st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to the said warrant, and to the effect, to wit: That you, Lewis Young, shall appear before H. A. Patterson, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 1st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to the said warrant, and to the effect, to wit: That you, Lewis Young, shall appear before H. A. Patterson, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 1st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to the said warrant, and to the effect, to wit: That you, Lewis Young, shall appear before H. A. Patterson, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 1st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to the said warrant, and to the effect, to wit: That you, Lewis Young, shall appear before H. A. Patterson, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 1st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to the said warrant, and to the effect, to wit: That you, Lewis Young, shall appear before H. A. Patterson, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 1st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to the said warrant, and to the effect, to wit: That you, Lewis Young, shall appear before H. A. Patterson, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 1st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to the said warrant, and to the effect, to wit: That you, Lewis Young, shall appear before H. A. Patterson, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 1st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to the said warrant, and to the effect, to wit: That you, Lewis Young, shall appear before H. A. Patterson, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 1st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to the said warrant, and to the effect, to wit: That you, Lewis Young, shall appear before H. A. Patterson, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 1st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to the said warrant, and to the effect, to wit: That you, Lewis Young, shall appear before H. A. Patterson, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 1st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to the said warrant, and to the effect, to wit: That you, Lewis Young, shall appear before H. A. Patterson, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 1st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to the said warrant, and to the effect, to wit: That you, Lewis Young, shall appear before H. A. Patterson, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 1st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to the said warrant, and to the

